

# THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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## Unfurl the Flag.

(For the May Day Number of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.)

By E. J. BRADY.

Lift high our crimson banner, and let its folds unfurl,  
Proclaim the Reign of Justice and Truth throughout the world!  
Let tyrants quake before it and traitors pale with fear,  
The Night of Wrong is ending, the Dawn of Right is here.  
Red symbol of salvation unto the Nations, worn  
By weariness of waiting through aching years forlorn;  
Red star of Labor's longing, that through the darkness gleams  
In promise of fulfilment of all our martyr's dreams!  
Uplift our noble banner, that its red folds may be  
A glad fraternal token to them who would be free  
That while the World moves onward, in human grief or mirth,  
The blood of human kinship runs red around the earth!  
Lift high our gentle banner, and let it far proclaim  
The death of war and wantage, of slavery and shame!  
Red falcon of the Future, upon its wings unfurled  
It bears a joyous promise of Peace to all the World.  
Victoria, 1908.

## The Passing Show.

CONDUCTED BY OTIS.

They blew and blew their paper bag,  
They blew with all their might,  
Till suddenly their bag blew up  
And vanished out of sight.

And then the windy thing was gone  
Nor could a trace be seen,  
For not a single shred was left  
Of what had never been.

How like unto the Fusion Party.

Victor Hugo to the "Clericals":—

There is not a poet, a writer, a philosopher, a thinker that you accept. All that has been written, discovered, dug out, deduced, illuminated, imagined, invented by genius—the measures of civilisation, the secular heritage of the generations, the common patrimony of human intelligence—you reject this!

And you claim the liberty to teach. Hold, let us be sincere, let us understand what is the liberty that you claim: it is the liberty not to teach.

Ah, you wish us to give you the people to instruct! Very well. Let us see your pupils. Let us see your productions. What have you made of Italy? What have you made of Spain?

Extract from the speech of Eugene V. Debs on "Liberty":—"It does not matter that the Creator has sown with stars the fields of ether and decked the earth with countless beauties for man's enjoyment. It does not matter that air and ocean teem with the wonders of innumerable forms of life to challenge man's admiration and investigation. It does not matter that nature spreads forth all her scenes of beauty and gladness and pours forth the melodies of her myriad-tongued voices for man's delectation. If liberty is ostracised and exiled, man is a slave, and the world rolls in space and whirls around the sun a gilded prison, a domed dungeon, and though painted in all the enchanting hues that infinite art could command, it must still stand forth a blotch amidst the shining spheres of the sidereal heavens, and those who cull from the vocabularies of nations, living or dead, their flashing phrases with which to apostrophize liberty, are engaged in perpetuating the most stupendous delusions the ages have known. Strike down liberty, no

matter by what subtle art the deed is done, the spinal cord of humanity is sundered and the world is paralysed by the indescribable crime. Strike the fetters from the slave, give him liberty and he becomes an inhabitant of a new world. He looks abroad and beholds life and joy in all things around him. His soul expands beyond all boundaries. Emancipated by the genius of liberty, he aspires to communion with all that is noble and beautiful, and feels himself allied to all the higher order of intelligences, and walks abroad, redeemed from animalism, ignorance, and superstition, a new being throbbing with joyous life."

The daily papers report that "there was a wild scramble for rubber shares on Monday at the Chartered Bank of India, London, four new companies being subscribed in a few moments." That "wild scramble" spells the coming of hell and damnation—economically and morally—for the natives of New Guinea.

Three years ago George Reid was shrieking through Australia that if the Labor Party got into power Australia would be wrecked financially, capital driven out of the country, the family destroyed, the marriage tie shattered, and heaven knows what else. Few people saw that he had his tongue in his cheek while he shrieked. The other day he declared, re the Labor Party's political victory, that the "Labor Party in Australia is composed of a body of honorable men with patriotic feeling." Same old George—same old Yes-No!

Joseph Cooked the Fusion Party.

Weighted-in-the-balance-and-found-Wanting threatens that he won't get in out of the wet by appointing himself a judge. He threatens to meet the country. The country will probably say: "Fancy meeting you!" But the question is: Where will Wade be after he's met the country? This paper thinks he'll be politically pounded into finer stuff than Wade's Corn Flour.

The *Daily Telegraph* reports that "the cyclone which visited Fiji and New Caledonia recently also played havoc in the Loyalty Group." Like-wise the cyclone which struck Australia on April 13 also played havoc with the *Telegraph's* Loyalty group.

The daily press needn't worry. THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST is in a position to say that the Labor Party will not interfere with the present Federal Capital Site. The material interests of the Campbell family, connections of the Duke of Argyll, demand that the Canberra site shall stand. Besides, Gregory Wade would object.

W. H. Mansford, jam manufacturer, was fined £20 (alternative two months) for selling adulterated jam. The inspector who prosecuted told the Court, among other things: "Several tins which had no covering on he found fermented, deteriorated, and decomposed. Other tins which were opened were also fermented and decomposed." Twenty pounds or two months, for the manufacturer! And two-and-a-half years' hard labor, without the option of a fine, for Peter Bowling, whose offence was that he endeavoured to make life better for his fellows, and who wasn't charged with selling adulterated goods for the poisoning of people in order that he might make a profit.

At Clifton, the Railway Commissioners are perpetrating a stupid piece of autocracy by refusing to permit the miners to proceed along the railway line to their work. The men are compelled to climb the mountain side and use a rough bush track if they desire to go to work. It's just about time the Chief Commissioner or some one else was given a holiday.

It is hard to imagine a more humiliating situation than the Wharf-laborers' Union finds itself in, when its representatives are compelled to appear before an Industrial Court the Union doesn't want, and plead with a Judge the Union doesn't want, not to permit blacklegs to have representation on a Wages Board the Union doesn't want. Some day the Unions of Industrialism will decide such matters in their own way without the intervention of a member of the Master Class. But that will be when organised Labor is sufficiently class-conscious to get up out of the dirt.

Joseph McCabe, freethought writer and lecturer, is advertised to reach Adelaide on May 18.

Bishop Gallagher says that "it is a stiletto stab to deprive the boys and girls of religious schools of the right to compete on equal terms with children of the State schools in examinations"—in other words it is a stiletto stab to withhold State aid from denominational schools. This is a rock the opportunist Labor Party is going to strike on very hard when Messrs. McGowen and Co. assume office after next election. The hearse and mourning coaches will hardly have returned from Wade's funeral when a demand will be made on the Government for subsidy for denominational schools; and whether the request be refused or complied with votes will be lost. And the loss of votes, more than anything else in all the wide world, is a factor to send the gray hairs of an opportunist politician down in swartfoul sorrow to a reluctant grave.

The *Free Press* Defence Committee writes from New Castle, Pa., U.S.A.:

After more than a year of hard work and sacrificing effort on the part of the 300 Socialists in New Castle to build up the *Free Press* with a circulation sometimes 15,000 weekly, it is about to be crushed by the Steel Trust. It will be crushed under the Socialist and Labor press campaign to our aid. This is the beginning of a new era in the revolutionary press of the country. The millions of the Morgan group are bound on.

On March 1st several leading Socialists connected with the *Free Press* were charged with not complying with an obscure newspaper law; a mere technicality.

Failing in the hearing of the defendants to make the charge sufficiently strong enough to put the *Free Press* out of business, they were again arrested and charged with inciting to riot and criminal libel in connection with the tin mill strike. The attempt is made to hold the *Free Press* responsible for the disorder caused by the State Cossacks and the things brought here by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company last summer. The charge, made in the name of Chief of Police Gilmore, contains 5,000 words.

Funds are necessary to fight the cases. The Socialist movement must be aroused to the danger of its press. Urge that contributions be sent in as soon as possible to the *Free Press* Defence Fund, Box 644, New Castle, Pa., U.S.A.

Letters properly addressed by the S.F.A. to Rosa Luxemburg (Poland) and Marx Lucus (S. Africa) have been returned through the dead letter office.

There is nothing the matter with the Socialist party. There may be

something the matter with some Socialists who fight for themselves instead of their class, and who talk doctrines instead of fostering the movement of revolt.—*Appeal to Reason*.

Peter Kropotkin, the famous Russian prince whose revolutionary teachings have made him an exile from his native country, lives in Bromley, England, where he indulges his favorite hobbies of bookbinding and carpentry, and writes his books. He suffered several terms of imprisonment in Russia, and while serving one of them escaped to England. His latest work, "The French Revolution," throws an entirely new light on a hackneyed subject, and discloses, as no book has done before, the economic undertow of that great struggle.—*Exchange*.

The Coercionist politicians, panic-stricken at the result of the Federal poll, are rushing around looking for a "practical program of progressive legislation" as a bait for the hooking of the fool voter. In this the Coercionists are following the lead of the middle-class Labor Party. The Socialists will maintain their attitude as a revolutionary party, and will in no wise relax their fight against both middle-class parties.

It is reported that the South Australian building trades employers have conceded the 1s 6d an hour and 48 hours a week for which the employees struck some weeks back.

Because a woman publicly slapped a lawyer in the face last week, Magistrate Barnett repeatedly asked in Court if she was drunk. Is it necessary for a woman to make herself drunk before she chastises an ordinary chaser of six-and-eights pence? When one beholds the larrikin-like conduct (unchecked by magistrates) of certain lawyers—especially some of those appearing to prosecute for the Crown—and the tyrannical in-magister questions they ask one often wonders that some one or other of them isn't trounced in the streets twice a day for seven days a week.

"They are juniors mostly £4 a month men. That's a very good wage." The representative of the ship-owners told Judge Higgins in the Federal Arbitration Court the other day.

The president of the Bankers' Institute told the annual meeting: "Our banks had reached a stage of excellence; there was reason to look forward with some degree of confidence; etc.; etc.; closer settlement had been responsible for creating a number of new townships, and branches of banks had been established in outlying places." The greatest measure of prosperity that is possible under Capitalism can in the main only make for the greater material benefit of the exploiting class.

Now that THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST has arrived, what do YOU think of it? Isn't it up to YOU to become a hustler for subscribers? We think so. One year, 4s. One quarter, 1s.

Socialism being the product of social evolution, the only danger lies in obstructing it.—REV. F. M. SPRAGUE.

"The laws do not create the prevailing economic conditions; it is the economic conditions which have produced the laws."



## The International Socialist

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to the Manager.  
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the Editor.

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We are driven back, for our next fray  
A newer strength to borrow,  
And Where the Vanguard camps to-day  
The Rear shall rest to-morrow.

—GERALD MASSEY.

## "Fight On!"

Some Thoughts on the 1910 Election Results.

BY H. E. M.

SAY not the struggle naught availeth.  
The labor and the wounds are vain:  
The enemy faints not nor faileth,  
And as things have been they remain.  
For, while the tired waves, vainly breaking,  
Seem here no painful niche to gain,  
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,  
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.  
And not by eastern windows only,  
When daylight comes, comes in the light:  
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly,  
But westward look, the land is bright.

—CHROM.

THAT the middle-class mind predominates in Australasia—both industrially and politically—is the lesson the result of the 1910 Elections teaches. The great majority of the workers here are not prepared to accept the revolutionary working-class objective and tactics which mark the fighting of the workers' movements in other countries. By more than 20 to 1 in West Sydney the Socialist candidature was turned down in favor of middle-class interests as represented by the Labor Party. In the Senate contest, Socialist principles were also voted down by more than 20 to 1. In each case there was a marked falling off in the numbers who voted the Socialist ticket. The Socialists do not seek to find excuses for these hard facts. It is quite true that we expected a larger vote in West Sydney—quite true that we anticipated a much heavier poll by the S.L.P. candidates for the Senate. The fact remains that the vote has gone against us; and the only explanation is that the workers of Australia are as yet economically uneducated—as yet so unconscious of their class position and interests as to be easily tossed along in the whirlwind of political happenings.

But no Socialist need feel dismayed because of what has happened. One thing the workers have learned, and that is how vast is their power, and what revolutions they may be capable of effecting by acting together. In this case they certainly acted solidly. They threw the whole weight of their voting strength against the Fusion Party—and the Fusion Party disappears for ever. It is true that the Fusion Party's place is taken by another party in whose hands the interests of the Master Class will not suffer; a party which prayed for labor support even while it announced its determination to represent "all classes," to send strikers to jail, to force the workers to fight in defence of the property of their exploiters. All of this is true. Yet in the days of the years that stretch into futurity, the workers will profit by the experience of to-day.

As in the days of 1890 and onward, so it is now—20 years later. All the strenuous fighting, all the self-sacrificing, all the war against tyranny and oppression, all the weary climbing of obstacles that appear next to insurmountable—all of these things are again in front of the Socialist movement, and must be faced ere the victory comes our way. Are you down-hearted? Are you dismayed? Are you terror-stricken because the crowd has rushed like sheep

after a middle-class bell wether? If you understand Socialism, you are not. Fight on!

It was correct tactics to enter the contest. Never before in Australia was a fight of such magnitude made on straight working-class lines as that of the Socialist Party in West Sydney. There was no pleading for votes, no canvassing whatever. At every meeting our election speeches were clear pronouncements as to the working-class position and the Socialist program. We turned the searchlight of publicity on the red and reeking record of the Fusion Party; we ruthlessly exposed the treachery of the Labor Party and the selling-out efforts of its candidate. We fastened on both parties the responsibility for throwing working-class men into jail, and explained to the crowd that the economic foundations on which both Fusion and Labor Parties rested were built of middle-class materials. Generally our utterances were respectfully listened to, even by those who disagreed with us. Often our meetings were splendidly enthusiastic. Indeed, the only unfavorable meetings we held were at one or two places where half-a-dozen half-drunken men were sent along by one of the opposing candidates to make an organized disturbance.

We flooded the electorate with literature: 20,000 copies of the "Review," 15,000 manifestoes, 500 large posters, 25,000 dodgers, 5000 cartoons, 2000 how-to vote cards, and 1000 post cards, were put out. The only money we spent, apart from advertising, fares, hall rent, etc., was spent on literature. It was money well spent; and the effect of our propaganda in this campaign will bear ripe fruit in future days. Our fight was class-conscious, uncompromising, and clean. Let us still fight on!

The Socialists welcome the fact that the Labor Party has won with such a substantial majority. In the past our charges against the Labor Party have always been met with the cry of "We have not a majority; give us a majority, and we'll show you what we can do." Now they have their majority; and when they fail, they will fail on their demerits. And they must fail from a working-class view-point, for the simple reason that, even if they were a real working-class party (which they do not claim to be), they could not administer the Class State to the satisfaction of the Working Class. The Class State is the machinery of Capitalism for the conservation of the interests of the exploiting class. Its laws are made "for property alone"; its judges, its police, its military, all have their existence to ensure that the workers shall quietly submit to being robbed of more than two-thirds of the wealth they create. A party of the working class, elected by and for the working class, would find its first work in the destruction of the Class State and the ushering in of the Socialist Republic, which is the Industrial Republic. The Labor Party could not do this because it was not elected to do it. The Labor Party can't get beyond tinkering with and soldering up the holes in the capitalist system, because that is all it asked to be permitted to do. The Labor Party declares that its members are "loyal" to King Edward—and since King Edward is the figure-head of Capitalism in the British Empire, they dare not legislate to destroy Capitalism, because to destroy Capitalism would be to send King Edward about his business. So we are not surprised when we read Mr. Fisher's declaration that he will be satisfied if in the first three years he gets through with the Land Tax, Compulsory Arbitration, Immigration, and the New Protection. None of these things will materially affect the working-class position; all of them spring from a recognition of bourgeois interests.

Mr. Fisher will tax the land, but not if the "owner" has less than £5000 worth of it. If the owner has over £5000 worth and under £10,000 he will be taxed 1d in the £. If he has £10,000 worth of land, since most land carries £ for £ in improvements, a man will have to be worth about £20,000 before the Labor Party's tax will affect him. Even then a man worth £20,000 would be taxed only £41 13 4 a year! And this is what is going to "break up big estates." But even if the Labor Party succeeds in breaking up big estates and creating a plethora of small estates, how is that going to benefit the proletariat? It may benefit a limited number of middle-class farmers. And even if Mr. Fisher gets his Compulsory Arbitration law through—with its legal recognition of the right of the robber class to take from the workers the major portion of their earnings, and with its penal clauses to jail men who go on strike—how will that make for the wiping-out of Capitalism? And even if Mr. Fisher succeeds with his Immigration Law and his New Protection law, where will be the difference? A fundamental error that economic ignorance drops the Labor Party into is the idea that what is wanted is more work; while what is really wanted is that the worker shall get the wealth he creates. Hence, there will be discontent and industrial upheavals under the Labor Party's rule just as there were under the Fusion Party's rule; hence the Labor Party will jail men just as the Fusion Party jailed them, for daring to be honest enough to strike. And in days that are not so very far distant men now bitterly opposed to the Socialist Party will confess how right the Socialists were, and how wrong the middle-class Laborites were, while of the growing generations a greater and still greater proportion will come to the Socialist movement.

The Labor Party will graduate into an inoffensive, respectable, middle-class governing machine of a "progressive" character. The mission of the Socialist Party is to be the fighting party of the working-class, the revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat army.

Hence the Socialist Party is destined in the ordinary course of political evolution to be the fighting Opposition on the political field.

Hence on the Industrial Field the Socialist Party is destined to be the educator, the guide, the organizer of the wage-workers.

For these reasons the Socialist Party must FIGHT ON, both industrially and politically. Its outposts must not be withdrawn, its flying squadrons must not be recalled.

Where the political guns roar, and the political steel clashes, there the Socialist Party must meet the historical foes of the working-class; there, many votes or few, the red flag of human freedom must be borne aloft to mark the advance of the regiments of the Social Revolution.

Where Slave meets Master on the industrial field, and the sterner wars are waged, while men starve and women want and children hunger—where the jail walls threaten and the chains of bondage clang ominously, there too must we fight.

Take them—your class foes and the systems they stand for—with the shot of scientific knowledge; smash and shatter them with the bursting shells of your just wrath born of class-consciousness; and at last march your triumphant legions to the conquest of all the public powers. On the political field grip the levers that work the machinery of the Class State. On the industrial field declare the lock-out of the Master Class—seize the land, the mills, the mines, the ships, and all the other factors of wealth production.

On the industrial field, FIGHT ON!  
On the political field, FIGHT ON!

## Get Up Out of the Dirt.

THERE could be no more humiliating spectacle than that afforded by the tactics adopted, apparently at the instigation of the Parliamentary Labor Party, in connection with the movement for the release of Messrs. Bowling, Burns, Brennan, Lewis, and Gray. The original petition was mild enough in all conscience, but that has now been withdrawn, and the following wonderful instrument has been substituted:—

(a) That the law has been vindicated by the imprisonment of the men; (b) that peace has been restored, and the matters that caused the industrial upheaval are now before the Wages Board; (c) that the public peace would not be jeopardized by the release of those imprisoned; (d) that of the men concerned are of good character and standing in the community; (e) that no commotions other than those for which they are now suffering have been recorded against them; (f) that in the committal of the offences for which they received punishment they were not acting as individuals, but as the mouthpieces of their organizations.

The LAW vindicated! Why, even the spirit of the class-made Law of Capitalism was grossly violated when every principle of trial by jury was set aside and these honest, clean living men were sent to jail!

Peace restored—matters before the Wages Board! Confession indeed! how these jailed men (who refused to recognise the right of an agency of Capitalism to consider their claims) were betrayed!

The public peace would not be jeopardized by their release! What an inferential confession that the "public peace" would have been jeopardized if they had not been jailed!

That in the committal of the "offences" for which they received punishment they were not acting as individuals! "Offences!" "Offences!" "Offences!"

When will the workers learn to organize that they will not have to crawl on their bellies in the dirt to their class foes! When will they learn to know the power that's in them so that it would not be possible for politicians acting in the interests of the robber class to send good honest men to jail—and so that even if men should be jailed their release could be compelled instantly by prompt and determined action on the part of the organized workers.

These men were unjustly imprisoned!—UNJUSTLY IMPRISONED!—do you hear, you petitioners, you men of the Labor Party who writhe and squirm in the slime at the feet of the Coercionist Wade? Every day Mr. Bowling and his comrades remain in jail brings discredit on YOU and your so-called Labor Party, as well as disgrace on your community. All your silly babblings and sycophantic whinings about the "law being vindicated," "peace restored," "public peace not being jeopardized," are so many reflections on yourselves, so many vile insults heaped on the men you allowed to go to jail almost without protest. GET UP OUT OF THE DIRT, you petitioners of the Labor Party! Tear up your miserable petitions; sound the call to industrial arms from end to end of Australia. Let them hear the mighty sound of a class-conscious DEMAND for the release of our comrades—let the echoes of that demand reverberate throughout this alleged Commonwealth, peal the thunder of it from shore to shore. Let this be your and our ultimatum: THESE ARE HONEST MEN! YOU THE CAPITALISTS COMMITTED A VILE CRIME WHEN YOU JAILED THEM! WE DEMAND THEIR RELEASE! And let us be prepared to back up that demand with such united industrial action as will teach the agents of Capitalism a lesson it will take them long years to unlearn!

GET UP OUT OF THE DIRT!

"The great appear great only because we are on our knees."  
They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three.



# THE MILITANT SPIRIT.

(For the May Day Number of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.)

BY GUS ANDERSON.

[According to speakers at Sydney Labor Congress we should not regret if "Industrial Disputes Acts" have killed the militant spirit of Unionism, as the time was coming when that spirit would not be needed.]

Not needed now, the spirit of our sires  
That forced them on to fight against the strong?  
Not needed now, the spirit that inspires  
The souls of men to battle with the wrong?  
Not needed now, the spirit of resistance  
That will not calmly see earth's children need,  
That never can deny a strong assistance  
Against the robbers' wantonness and greed?  
Has then, unseen by us, commenced the dawning  
The dawning of the day that makes men free?  
Has earth awakened in its millenium morning  
That long earth's toiling masses prayed to see?  
Not yet, not yet; the few still crush earth's bravest,  
The many still must serve the rich for bread,  
The laws still hold that all earth's poor enslave,  
The masters still may fill the earth with dread.  
Youth slaves away its years and age is bitter;  
Truth lies beneath the bloodstained feet of Greece;  
Gain is earth's god, and thrown into its litter  
Are the poor slaves who sell their souls through need.  
Not needed now, though comrades lie and languish  
In goals for fighting for the rights of all;  
Not needed now though hearts be filled with anguish  
And only they succeed who cringe and crawl?  
Stand bold my brothers, for the days before us,  
Need all our thoughts, our vigor, and our might;  
Need that strong spirit of the sires who bore us,  
Need the bold arm that flinched not to smite.

## S.F.A. News & Notes.

### Victoria.

ON Saturday, April 16, the Victorian Socialist Party tendered H. Scott Bennett a farewell dinner at Camusso's Cafe. Toasts honored were "The Social Revolution," "The S.F.A.," "Our Guest," "The Socialist Party," etc. "To the memory of Ferrer," was drunk in silence. The "Red Flag" was sung, and the various speakers were R. S. Ross, Tom Mottram, E. J. Price, G. Brown, Frank Hyett, Jack Curtin, Claude Menzies, Kirby, A. K. Wallace, Alf Wilson, Mrs. Wallace, and the guest of the evening, Scott Bennett. Vocal and instrumental items helped to fill in a pleasant evening. The *Socialist* reports that the function was a brilliant success.

Joseph McCabe's Melbourne lectures will commence on May 21.

### South Australia.

The State elections have passed, and upon reflection what are the lessons to be gleaned therefrom?

The first is that the individual politician is a thing of the past. This is a day of parties, and the voting showed this by the solid block vote that was cast in favor of the respective parties, the independent candidate not standing the least possible chance.

Then again, it shows that the worker is beginning to become restless, and although he may now only be turning over in his sleep, he is likely to awaken; and the capitalist press is beginning to see it.

The worker here wants the Wages Board, and, like the boy in the soap picture, he won't be satisfied till he gets it.

During the last session of Parliament the Legislative Council (our House of Lords) threw out sixteen of these Boards, the consequence being that the people sent back a mandate to this body in the form of electing three "Labor" men who are in favor of Wages Boards. This was done on a limited franchise, and, as I said, this may be only a turning in his sleep, still the fact remains the worker wants something. This in itself is healthy.

A "Labor" government is assured, this being the first State to have a Labor government with an absolute majority. Herein lies another lesson. The majority has been undoubtedly gained by the power of the press. A month previous to the elections a Labor paper was launched, and this propagated the cause of the party in whose interests it is run.

Summed up briefly, it means that it rests with the Socialists to educate the worker to a higher ideal than Wage Boards. To do this we will have to bring the power of the press to our aid. We will have to rely on our Sydney and Melbourne organs to educate the worker up to that one great aim—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Os. Bennett is now settled in Adelaide. Harry Clarke (formerly of Pirie) and Hugh Swindley (formerly of Broken Hill) are also in the City of Churches.

Ted Giffney has left Adelaide for Melbourne and Sydney. He is travelling per bike. He is carrying with him a portion of the Union Jack captured from the Schafer-Fisher jingo crowd at Broken Hill recently.

After a long fight the Masters Builders, have conceded to the Masons' and Bricklayers' demands for the recognition of the rate of pay being 1s 6d per hour. The ink had hardly dried on the agreement binding these conditions when the Builders' Laborers forwarded a demand to their employers for 9s a day to be payable after Friday, 29th April.

Adelaide has installed an up-to-date electric tram service. The construction of the permanent ways was conducted by the private firm of Smith and Timms, who paid their laborers 8s a day and platelayers 9s a day. So well has the new tramway system paid that it is found advisable to extend some of the lines. The Tramway Trust which is municipally controlled (what some of our friends call the "first stage of Socialism") deemed it advisable to construct the permanent way for the extensions. They employed men and paid them at the rate of 7s a day for laborers and 8s for platelayers. Needless to say, the men have struck. The job is stopped and this "Socialist" concern is unable to find scabs. The most peculiar thing is that Smith and Timms employed one ganger to each 70 or 80 men. The Tramway Trust employs one ganger to ten men, one inspector to three gangers, and so on! Each of these officials vie with one another to see who can get most out of the men.

Men are warned against taking work at Morgan, as the employees are still demanding 8s a day from our "Socialistic" railway, which sent permanent porters to fill the places of the men who struck.

The Mt. Lyell phosphate works has been declared a "black shop" by the United Laborers Union.

### Sydney.

On the evening of Saturday, 23rd., Comrades Walsh, Slade and Wilson journeyed to Newtown Bridge, and held a most successful meeting, at the close of which Comrade Walsh ably answered a number of questions.

On Sunday the usual Domain propaganda meeting was held. The speakers were McDonald (chair), Walsh, Wilson, and Holland.

In the evening a most successful meeting was held in Park-street. The speakers were Slade, Wilson and Cass. Scott Bennett lectured in the Town Hall, Newtown, on Monday evening; and on Tuesday evening was tendered a farewell function and presentation at the Club rooms, a report of which will be furnished in our next issue.

The literature sales for the week are fairly good. Particularly the sale of pamphlets.

May Day demonstration, Sydney Domain this Sunday; also to advocate release of Union prisoners.

Scott Bennett arrived in Sydney on Friday from Melbourne. He left for New Zealand by Wednesday's steamer. A large number of Sydney Socialists gave him a send off at the wharf.

The Literature Committee has just received a supply of books and pamphlets from Chas. Kerr and Co., Chicago, and the Twentieth Press, London. Read the List, and send along your order.

### IMPRISONMENT FUND.

Previously acknowledged	£ 8 17 6
Holtekiss	0 1 0
Mrs. McNamara	0 1 0
	£8 19 6

### ELECTION FUND.

Previously acknowledged	£24 15 6
Mrs. Echillen	0 1 0
G. Slade	0 1 1
P. Dumont	0 1 1
	£26 1 1

O. W. Jorgenson has received a letter from C. Feldhausen, who is at present in Bathurst Jail. The substance of the communication will appear in our next issue.

Received from Mr. W. Layley, Sandford, Vic., "Practical Methods to Insure Success," by H. E. Butler, and "The Toiler and his Food," by Sir William Earnshaw Cooper—pamphlets well worth reading by Socialists.

The Wharf Laborers' Union has got rid of the blackleg element so far as the Wages Board is concerned, but only on condition that the Union doesn't ask for "preference." So, while the blacklegs go off the Board, it's quite possible that they may re-appear on the wharves under Mr. Hughes' new arrangement.

Said *Barrier Truth* of the Labor Party: "The support of the principle of a fair and reasonable wage for all classes of labor has been one of the party's chief aims." Said Karl Marx: "Instead of the *emancipatory* motto: 'A fair day's wage for a fair day's work!' they ought to inscribe on their banner the *revolutionary* watchword, 'Abolition of the wages system!'"

**Receipt of Sample Copy of this Paper is an invitation to you to become a Subscriber.**

## From His Prison Cell

### Herve Exposes his Bourgeois Enemies

GUSTAVE HERVE, the brilliant French Socialist and anti-militarist who was on February 23 sentenced to four years' imprisonment on charges of "inciting to murder and glory-fying crime," tells the story of his case in the issue of his organ, *La Guerre Sociale*, of that same date. From this it appears that Liebauf, the man whose killing of a policeman Herve defended because of the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, was not an "Apache," as the capitalist press lyingly claimed. The Apaches of Paris are supposed to be a well-organised and murderous band of criminals. Liebauf was not an organised Apache, nor even an isolated thug, but a sober and industrious workman who had been hounded to desperation by the police spies of Minister Lepine. Herve says:

"Together with my friend James Bonzor, whose courage and whose scorching eloquence have been of so much value to me in my struggles with the Court of Assizes, I proved conclusively in the course of the two days that Liebauf not only was not a thug, but that he was not even an Apache; that he was a hard-working laborer, esteemed and highly thought of by all his employers; that he was condemned as a thug upon the testimony of two ignoble spies of the secret police; and that this police and judicial outrage was at the bottom of the whole tragedy of Aubrey-le-Boucher-street. Now I can defy a jury to condemn him to death, or to carry out the sentence if it is imposed."

"I proved that the secret police are addicted to just this sort of outrage, and not only against honorable workmen, but against honest women of all classes. If the three bourgeois radicals, Yves Guyot, Doctor Fiaux and Doctor Sicaud de Planzolles—whom our grotesque district attorney took to be the head and front of Anarchy—know how to profit by the Liebauf scandal, coming as it does within a few weeks of the scandal of the Bologne Woods, the dastardly institution of the secret police will hereafter be a lame duck."

"I proved, in addition, that the ignoble third degree, or 'tobacco cure,' is now more than ever inflicted by the cossacks of the Republic, and that Lepine's spies, despite the lying protestations of their chief, set the dogs of the police upon the tracks of strikers and political manifestants."

"To the face of every journalist present, to the face of every lawyer, regardless of their previous convictions, I made this triple proof, in broad day."

"It cost me four years in prison."

"That is not too dear."

"It is a simple trade accident; these are the risks of the profession of publicist."

"The press is only free so long as it licks the boots of the Government, or at least attempts to ingratiate itself."

"But when it bites, all governments, republican as well as monarchical, try to beat in its teeth."

"The crew who convicted me last Wednesday are the intellectual brothers of those who convicted Beranger the poet, Rochefort, and Emile Zola."

"I am in good company."

"The perfect representative of all the prejudices and terrors of the petty bourgeoisie, the jury is always ready, in whatever moral or social crisis comes upon the country, to come down like an avalanche upon the scape-goat which symbolises all their hate."

"In the eyes of our good green-growers yesterday, I was the General Confederation of Labor incarnate, although I am not a member of it."

"I was Anarchy, and the bonds of Ravachol and that of Emile Henry."

"I was Socialism, which will one day expropriate them."

"I was the Seventeenth of the Line, the regiment whose revolt was so threatening an omen for them."

"I was the Weekly Rest Law, which has so sadly upset their habits."

"If there were any clericals among them, I was, on top of everything else, the separation of Church and State, and the expulsion of the parishes."

"I have the honor of being, in the eyes of all that class which trembles for its privileges or its case, exactly what Ferrer, in Spain, was to the forces of social reaction."

"These gentry who, however crammed full of prejudice they were, could no longer after my explanation fail to understand the drift of my outcry in behalf of Liebauf, would have sentenced me as well to death, if their Code had permitted them to."

"I would have been convicted because I was Herve, just as Ferrer was shot, not for participation in the Barcelona uprising, but because he was Ferrer."

"The judicial assassination of Ferrer was a piece of idiocy."

"Yesterday's convictions—due allowance being made for the disproportion of the two events—was another."

"Four years in prison for a newspaper article against the secret police and the central brigades—the two institutions most con-

demned and hated by all Paris—will prove but the commencement of my rehabilitation with public opinion, to which my ideas have heretofore been presented by the capitalist press only in odious caricature."

"With me imprisoned, the *Guerre Sociale* still remains, with its compact staff of collaborators and its fine little army of faithful readers, all ardent militants. Acquitted in the person of its manager, our friend the mason's helper, Aubrey, whose proud yet modest attitude was well worthy of the callous-handed proletariat and of the determined and energetic Building Trades Federation, the *Guerre Sociale* remains in the breach, intact, scatheless, its teeth stronger and sharper than ever."—*New York People*.

## EUGENE V. DEBS.

### Reply to Australia's Invitation.

THEODORE DEBS writes from Terre Haute, Ind., U.S.A., under date March 14, 1910, to the General Secretary, S.F.A.:

"Dear Comrade,—Your very kind favor of January 22nd, addressed to my brother, Eugene V. Debs, has just been received; but as he is away on an extended speaking tour that will keep him on the high road for some weeks to come, I beg to make acknowledgement of your letter, and in his name to thank you, and through you our Australian comrades, for the kindness of their invitation to visit Australia. This would indeed be a rare privilege for Comrade Debs if circumstances permitted, but he is so engaged at present that this is not possible just at this time. On March 1st he finished a lecture tour covering a period of six weeks, speaking daily, and Saturday last he began a similar trip. He is booked far into the summer, and with his writing, a heavy correspondence, and the hundreds of duties that come to him almost daily, he is working at his highest capacity. There is so much here at home to be done in the fight for emancipation that it is almost impossible to meet the demands for speakers, for articles, and propaganda of all kinds. But the comrades are active, and in spite of some reactionary labor leaders we are making progress."

"Let me assure you that, notwithstanding Comrade Debs cannot accept your invitation, his appreciation of your kindness is none the less keen; and I know his disappointment will be as great as your own."

"Thanking you again and again, and wishing you and your good comrades all success in your splendid efforts for the cause, I am  
Yours in the fight for emancipation."

"THEODORE DEBS."

## International Notes.

ONE million, six hundred thousands workers are affected by a general building trades lockout in Germany.

Tramway employees at Philadelphia have accepted the employers terms, says the daily press. If so, one more disaster goes to the credit of sectional unionism.

Capitalism goes East. Riots in China have resulted from the "cornering" of the rice supply.

Private railway companies in Canada are raising freights all round, and the union employees of the companies are demanding increases of wages all round.

The French elections results so far show the return of 38 Socialists, 154 "Radical-Socialists," 57 Republicans, 43 Progressives, 53 Conservatives, 12 Nationalists.

At the Miners' Congress (Paris) new statutes were adopted. The most important event of the Congress was the entrance of so-called Brontchoux Syndicate and that of the Loire Miners into the Pas de Calais Federation, which means that the unity of the miners is now completely established.

The Federation of English Master Cotton-spinners have decided to recommend their members to demand a 5 per cent. reduction in wages.

The Election of the Executive of the Socialist Party in the United States has just taken place, with the result that Robert Hunter tops the poll. The relative positions on the poll of those elected to the Executive are as follows: Robert Hunter, Victor Berger, Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, and James F. Carey.

The *Labor Leader* tells of an interesting incident, bordering on an approach to Industrial Unionism, in connection with the Turkish Revolutionary crisis. The employees of the Anatolian railways had been on strike for some time, and one day their officials informed the Grand Vizier by telegram that they intended to reopen traffic the next day under their own management, and that their wages, along with the desired increase, would be defrayed out of the takings. Two days later the terrified Company conceded all the men's demands.

The *Appeal to Reason* is scathingly exposing Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States Supreme Court Bench.



# The First of May

## The International Labor Day.

BY H. W. LEE.

### The Antiquity of May Day.

In the Middle Ages the First of May was universally kept as a day of holiday and pleasure. But May Day was also celebrated at a much earlier period. It is, in fact, difficult to say how great is the antiquity of the May Day festival. The revival of vegetation which marks nature at May time, so far at any rate as Europe generally is concerned, has been the occasion for various ceremonies from even primitive times. The "Floralia" of the Romans, which in its turn is believed to be derived from India, was no doubt the forerunner of the May Day festivities which in this country were popular for centuries. The "Floralia," or floral games, were held in honor of Flora, the goddess of Spring, and lasted four or five days. Among the old Celtic nations of Europe, too, the Beltian festivals were akin to the Maypole dances. Gigantic fires were kindled on the hilltops to joyously proclaim the approach of summer. As the floral games of the Romans celebrated the awakening of floral life in warmer climates, so did the Beltian fires of the Celts in colder latitudes hail the appearance of the sun which, entering into its highest altitudes, meant giving fresh life and warmth to the earth after the frosts and snows of winter. Amongst the peasantry of Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Scottish Highlands, the Beltian celebrations were in vogue, to a slight extent, even up to the last century.

There can be no doubt that the beauty of flower and leaf which in Europe nature brings forth at the end of April and the beginning of May reflected itself in the minds of men and women accustomed to a healthy life in the open-air, and it is therefore only natural that the joyous expression in the love of that profusion of flower and blossom which called it forth, and that dance and song should hail the gathered garlands typical of nature's revival. The divorce of the vast majority of our working population of to-day from open-air life has largely killed that happy enjoyment of springtime. How the development of the factory system steadily crushed out this joyous spirit we shall show later.

### May Day in the Olden Times.

In England we have to go back some centuries to find the May Day observances in their most complete form. In the sixteenth century it was still customary for the citizens, yeomen and peasants to go forth at an early hour of the morning of the First of May in order to gather flowers and hawthorn branches, which they brought home about sunrise. This was accompanied by singing and music, and all possible signs of joy and merriment. With these branches they would decorate every door and window in the villages. By a natural transition of ideas they gave to the hawthorn the name of "May"; the ceremony was termed "the bringing home the May"; they spoke of their journey to the woods as "going a-maying"; and the lads and lasses met, danced, and sang together.

Can we look back on these festal doings without regret—nay sorrow—that they are no longer with us? Does it not prove that our ancestors, whatever drawbacks they may have suffered in some respects, were far freer from cramping, monotonous drudgeries than the mass of mankind are to-day? Does it not show that we are rapidly losing—in fact, most of us, perhaps, have lost—the power to receive those pleasing impressions of nature which gave them

such keen enjoyment? Happiness came more spontaneously to them than it does to us creatures of steam and electricity, whose brains and sinews are the property of the employing classes.

### The Economic Condition of the People of the Middle Ages.

Popular history of that period of the Middle Ages to which we have been referring lays bare the tyranny of the kings and the rapacity of the nobles; but a deeper inquiry tells us that at the period when May Day festivities were universally celebrated throughout England the economic condition of the wage-earners was, relatively to the general conditions of the times, far and away better and higher than it has ever since been. The political struggles between the decaying influence of the nobles—the last remaining traces of the dead feudal period—and the growing personal power of the monarchs, affected the people but little. All records go to show that the people in the main lived a healthy and vigorous life. The production of goods was carried on upon a scale which rendered the individual worker master of his own implements of labor, and the products thus manufactured were made primarily for use, only the surplus over and above that needed to satisfy local wants being brought into exchange. Such people, owning their own land and instruments of production, were of necessity free economically and socially, whatever political disabilities there may have been. Men and women then enjoyed themselves, in a rough and rude fashion perhaps, but nevertheless enjoyed themselves, because the future held few terrors for them in the way of starvation and want of employment.

These few historical facts show us clearly that the people who then lived by labor were free economically because they were in possession of the instruments which they used for the production of whatever goods they required. But they controlled their means of production because those means were such as could be handled by them individually. To-day that is impossible. The great engines of production, the enormous capitals, constantly growing greater, now required to embark on industrial enterprises, render it quite out of the question for the emancipation of the workers of our time to be achieved under the conditions which formerly gave freedom to our forefathers. Whereas the artisans and craftsmen of the Middle Ages had their economic freedom secured by their individual control of their tools of labor, so the workers of to-day must possess collectively the great means of production, distribution and exchange. This, in short, is the great economic truth which underlies the Labor Celebrations throughout the world.

### May Day Killed by Capitalism.

With the development of the industrial forces and the rise of the commercial and trading classes which commenced about the Tudor period, the great and terrible change for the workers began. Into the various stages through which the artisans and laborers passed from free craftsmen to modern wage-slaves it is impossible to enter in an article of this description. We can only deal with the main points in a brief fashion. It is a fact that as the increase in trade and manufacture took place, so did the holidays of the people decrease. Time began to be much too precious to be wasted on enjoyment; and, moreover, when time for holiday-making means poverty, enjoyment is necessarily absent. Thus we see the May Day festivities of old, and other festal days as well, slowly but surely falling into disuse. It is true that, under the Commonwealth, the Puritans rigorously suppressed all May Day revels. The old Maypole in the Strand was destroyed by the Parliament in 1644, and May-

poles generally were put down under heavy penalties. The Puritans suppressed them, of course, on the ground of their being ungodly things, but in reality their suppression succeeded because of the necessities of the growing capitalist form of production, for the ever-expanding markets rendered it imperative that there should be as few as possible of those stoppages in the manufacture of goods which the numerous holidays of older times would have caused. That this was the case is amply proved by the fact that the attempted revival of the May Day festivities after the Restoration of the "Merry Monarch" lasted but for a few decades. Henceforth the May Day celebrations were but shadows of their former splendour, and they disappeared altogether with the final development of the machine industry into the hands of the capitalist class at the end of last and the beginning of this century.

Continued next week.

## Answers to Correspondents.

T.M.C., Plymouth.—No one fully understanding the basic principles of the I.W.W. movement could possibly support a Labor Party candidate against the Socialist movement. To do that he would be giving the I.W.W. Club does not concern itself about the deeds of its members politically; but that fact does not relieve the individual member of responsibility for his actions, neither can it excuse or account for the gross inconsistency displayed.

S.T., Sydney.—You fall easily into the error which characterises your Labor Party. You assume that the Class State is the result of the operations of the political machinery. It is really the other way about. The machinery is the result of Capitalist system. Politics with the Socialists is a method, not an object.

E.J.R., Adelaide.—Will forward back numbers as early as possible. Exchange not yet arrived.

R.H., Wellington, N.Z.—Letter arrived, but no enclosure. Writing.

W.L., Sandford.—Sub. received; all pamphlets.

S.B., Cowra.—The Labor Party does not believe in the abolition of Capitalism. Every Labor Conference makes that fact painfully and unmistakably clear, when the Socialist objective is turned down by sweeping majorities.

T.H., Broken Hill.—If you will read "Value, Price, and Profit," you will see the great point that Marx did make, and you will note how utterly the Marxian attitude is repudiated by both the objective and tactics of the Labor Party. The answer to your second question you will find on page 47. After having shown that the various struggles of the workers for wage standards are incidents inseparable from the whole wage system, Marx declares that in 100 cases out of 100 their efforts at raising wages are only efforts at maintaining the given value of labor, and that the necessity of debating their price with the capitalist is inherent to their conditions of having to sell themselves; and he further says that the workers, by cowardly giving way in their every day conflict with Capital, would certainly disqualify themselves for the initiating of any larger movement.

S.J., Newcastle.—See reply to "T.H." You can't read Marx too often. Here is a quote which appears to be what you are looking for: "At the same time, and quite apart from the general service involved in the wages system, the working class ought not to exaggerate to themselves the ultimate working of these every-day struggles. They ought not to forget that they are fighting with effects, but not with the causes of those effects; that they are retarding the downward movement, but not changing its direction; that they are applying palliatives, not curing the malady. They ought, therefore, not to be exclusively absorbed in these unavoidable guerrilla fights incessantly springing up from the never-ending encroachments of Capital or changes of the market. They ought to understand that, with all the miseries it imposes upon them, the present system simultaneously engenders the material conditions and the social forces necessary for an economic reconstruction of society."

A.C., Brisbane.—Article next week. Postal note received for Press Fund, etc. Thanks.

E.V.C., Broken Hill.—Thanks for sub. and good wishes.

THE JOURNAL, Canberra.—Next week.

Reported that Mr. G. Peters, acting-secretary of the C.E.F., saw Messrs. Bowling, Burns, Brennan, Gray, and Lewis last week, and found them generally in good health, although looking pale as a result of their confinement. Mr. Bowling is doing blacksmith's work, Mr. Lewis tailoring, Mr. Burns bootmaking, and Mr. Brennan bookbinding. All of them protested against the indignity they were subjected to in being compelled to travel in iron, Messrs. Bowling, Burns, and Lewis are at Goulburn, and Messrs. Gray and Brennan are at Bathurst.

In the working-class centre of Fitzroy, V., there is a violent outbreak of typhoid, due (the papers declare) to milk supplied from a certain depot, the name of which the dailies most obligingly refrain from publishing. The total number of victims of this particular profit-making concern is nearly 100. That's what the workers get under Capitalism.

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## Winning a World.

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

THE Socialist Movement is as wide as the world, and its mission is to win the world, the whole world from animalism, and consecrate it to humanity.

What a tremendous task!  
And what a royal privilege to share in it!  
To win a world is worthy of a race of gods.

And in winning, men develop god-like attributes, since all men are potential gods. What a mad-house the world would seem to-day in the frenzied revelry of Capitalism but for the light the Socialist philosophy spreads upon it!

What Alpine peaks of wealth and what desert wastes of poverty, despair and death!

What man, unless his heart be adamant, can contemplate this awful scene and be content?

What man, unless his brain be atrophied and his vision blinded, can fail to perceive the impending crisis?

In the presence of this vast and terrible phenomenon, how satisfying to be enlisted in the Socialist Movement, to understand its doubt-dispelling social philosophy and to interpret passing events in the clear light of its science.

The productive mechanism in modern industry, vast, complex, marvellous beyond expression, spurns the impotent touch of the individual hand, but leaps as if in joy to its task, when caressed by the myriad-fingered collective son of modern toil.

The mute message of the machine!  
Could but the worker understand, and would he but heed it!

Child of his brain, the machine has come to free, and not to enslave; and not to destroy the author of its being.

Potent and imperious as the command of the industrial Jehovah, the machine compels the grand army of toil to rally to its standard, to recognise its power, to surrender body breaking and souls-devouring tasks, to join hands in sacred fellowship, to demand joy and leisure for all, and, emancipated from the fetters of the flesh, to rise to the sublime heights of intellectual, moral and spiritual exaltation.

To realise this great social ideal is a work of education and organisation.

The working classes must be aroused.  
They must be made to hear the trumpet call of solidarity!

Economic solidarity and political solidarity.

One Great, All-embracing Industrial Union, and One Great All-embracing Political Party, and revolutionary to the core—two hearts with but a single soul.

The modern tool of production must belong to those who make use of it—whose freedom, yea, whose very lives depend upon it.

A hundred years ago, the collective ownership of the individual tool would have been absurd; to-day the private ownership of the collective tool is a crime.

This crime is at the foundation of every other that disfigures society, and from its sub-cellars exude the festering stench of our sweat shop civilisation.

Spread the Socialist papers, the pamphlets, tracts and leaflets among the people!

The middle class see their doom in Capitalism and must soon turn to Socialism.

The hand-writing is on all the bill-boards of the universe.

The worst in Socialism will be better than the best in Capitalism.

The historic mission of Capitalism has been to exploit the forces of nature, place them at the service of man, augment his productive capacity a thousand-fold, to turn, as if by magic, the shallow, sluggish streams into rushing, roaring Niagaras of wealth—leaving to the toilers who produced it but greater poverty, insecurity and anguish than before.

The mission of Socialism is to release these imprisoned productive forces from the vauld boards that have seized them, that they may be operated, not spasmodically and in the interest of a favored class, as at present, but freely and in the common interest of all.

Then the world—the world the Socialist movement is to win from Capitalism—will be filled with wealth for all to have and to enjoy in its abundance.

When enough have become Socialists—and each day is augmenting the number and making them more staunch and resolute—they will sweep the country on the only vital issue before the nation.

A new power will be in control!

The people!

For the first time in all history man at last will be free.

U.S.A.

Andrew Gray says that while being conveyed to Bathurst Jail he was chained to a notorious criminal. Hughes and Wade have much to answer for when the workers rise to a recognition of their class-interests and their manhood.

Mark Twain, humorist, is dead.

Read much; the Mind, which never can be still if not intent on Good, is prone to ill.

And where bright thoughts on Reasoning just you find,

Repose them carefully in your inmost mind.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

## Revolutionary Unionism.

BY JUSTUS ERBE.

IN revolutionary industrial unionism there is a power over capitalism that is greater than both the ballot and the bullet, though both these, when rightly and effectively used, are not to be despised, as the history of all great movements in this country makes plain.

What is revolutionary industrial unionism?

Revolutionary industrial unionism aims to organise the labor power of the working class so that it can overthrow the economic power of the capitalist class. The political power of the capitalist class is dependent on their control of industry; and it is only by organising the workers in all the industries that the industrial control, and, with it, the political power of the capitalist may be disputed and overthrown. With the workers organised industrially, the political rights of labor will be advanced by the workers themselves, in unions assembled.

The aim of revolutionary industrial unionism, and the facts on which it is based, should appeal to all working men, especially to those enrolled in the Socialist party. Labor produces all wealth, and only receives one-third of it as wages; the remainder goes to the capitalist class which controls the land and machinery which labor needs to sustain life. Labor, dissatisfied with its small pittance, ever strives for more of its products. To this end it arranges on craft lines, or the lines of "trade autonomy." This involves it in a conflict of jurisdiction, and causes one trade to remain at work, to the detriment of another trade on strike. Where labor organises on sectional lines, as in the mining or shoe industry, it is actuated by capitalist principles, such as the "trade agreement," which renders labor unable to strike at an appropriate time, arrays industry against industry, and otherwise fetters action by labor in its own interests. The result of craft and capitalist industrial unionism is the loss of more than three-quarters of all the strikes engaged by them. It further means that prices increase more than wages; reduction of hours are offset by age limits and intensified labor; while unemployment increases, and the legal and political rights of the working class are nullified by anti-boycott and injunction decisions, damage suits, and legislation restricting the use of the ballot. Labor sinks further downward, with its emancipation further and further away.

Revolutionary industrial unionism would secure to labor all that it produces. Recognising that all the institutions of society are mainly economic in their origin, it would so organise the workers' labor power as to develop social institutions favorable to its interests. It would erect the framework of the new society in the shell of the old, by organising the working class on approximately the same lines of industry as will prevail under Socialism, so that if the workers should lose their franchise, they would still possess an economic organisation intelligently trained to take over and collectively administer the tools of industry, and the sources of wealth for themselves. In every one of its acts, revolutionary unionism moves obedient to the well-established law, that social and political movements are essentially economic in origin; hence it is more social and political in fact than many movements that claim to be both—on paper.

—The Harp.

## GERMANY'S MESSAGE.

DEAR COMRADE (writes Karl Kautsky, from Berlin, on March 15, to the S.F.A. General Secretary),—Comrade Edel is very kind, overworked, so he asks me to answer your letter of Jan. 22, which arrived on March 10.

You see, it is quite impossible that an answer could arrive in due time for your May Day number. We regret this very much, as we would like to give our Australian brethren a token of international solidarity, the more so just now when Japanese and national hatred between Germany and Anglo-Saxons is rampant among the ruling classes of our countries, and the political independence of the working classes the only solid guarantee of the peace of the world.

We are happy to see that the political independence of the working men in Australia is growing and the ideas of Socialism are making progress at our antipodes. There is no real political independence of a labor party possible without their being permeated by the consciousness of class antagonism and class struggle, and without a definite Socialist program.

Our difficulties here are of another character than yours. We have just now to struggle in Prussia for a reform of our franchise laws. Our enemies are powerful and unscrupulous. But we are sure to win, and the more hard our struggle, the more will our victory mean, not only a new franchise law, but the overthrowing of the existing political system.

Struggle between the working class and the ruling classes everywhere, but everywhere too the marching on of the working class to victory. That's the international character of our movement and our May Day all over the world.

K. KAUTSKY.

## The Centre of the Conflict.

### Hewing to the Line.

BY R. S. ROSS.

"In every historical epoch the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organisation necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that epoch."—MARX.

We do not take possession of our ideas, but are possessed by them.

They master us and force us into the arena. Where, like gladiators, we must fight for them.

—HEINE.

"In the midst of life we are in death." True in other than the orthodox sense, for to most life is but Living Death. Millions of years of growth, thousands of years of civilisation, centuries of Christianity—and we know not yet how to live! Tragic and awful indictment!

With all our learning—with all our invention, discovery, progress—with all our Might and Majesty, we know not how to live. Irony sublime!

A skeleton in every cupboard, neither peace nor happiness anywhere. In big measurements, laughter and sparkle, joy and content, mirth and carelessness everywhere conspicuously absent. Instead, want and anxiety, dread and worry, hardship and hunger, sin and suffering—these and the fear of each in abundance the feature of the times—ah! the rot of Death-in-Life, the curse and conqueror of us all. Humanity indeed on the Cross!

We prate of Modernity and parade Christ, what time Civilisation was never before in greater peril, what time the peoples were never nearer the abyss of Destruction. Degeneration is the very essence of the Social Order.

And here we begin to see it as in a glass, darkly that the culminating point of all the exploitation that has preceded it is Capitalism. History has been a pathetic and mysterious lesson in how not to obtain Happiness. This is the true interpretation of the thing we call Evolution. The underlying law in the world's march has been Economic Determinism, and having located the operating cause, it is at last possible to bend the miracle named Life to the service of man, to the promotion of Happiness.

The interpretation and application of this law alone challenges Decadence and oblivion. It stands between us and racial suicide. In other words, that Scientific Socialism whose chief characteristic is Revolution is the one way of escape from Death-in-Life, the wonderful plan of salvation for hunted and hunted humanity, the guiding Morality whose triumph will give the world a new economy and therefore a new ethic.

Of the two questions which head this article, the first outlines the law the understanding of which means blessing and life instead of annihilation, whilst the second unfolds the secret of Socialist propaganda.

Socialists are the custodians of certain emancipatory ideas springing from economic necessity and pressure, and consequently the instruments of evolution for leading the people from bondage to freedom, darkness to light.

This their mission, grave their responsibility!

So the Socialist knows unerringly, inevitably, that whilst Capitalism lasts there will remain the products of Capitalism—disease and destitution, degradation and starvation, hard times and unemployment, adulteration beginning with the child's food and ending with the adult's mind, Hell-upon-Earth, with a sweated, stunted and slavish working-class lackeys and producers for the parasites and thieves.

Knowing this, he brings all politics, panaceas, and systems to a Centre. The centre is Capitalism. The whole social problem is thereby simplified. By its known fruits, the Socialist judges this Capitalism; and realises that its system is based upon private ownership in the instruments of wealth production and distribution, with production for profit. He declares that private ownership of the property of all, with the exploitation of the worker, and the robbery of the greater part of his product, is unjust and intolerable. It must go. Capitalism is the enemy. Production must be for use, and not for profit, and with the change will disappear Wage-slavery at whose feet today the mass of the people humbly beg for leave to earn manhood-wrecking subsistence.

The conflict then, is betwixt Capitalism and the working-class, the owner and the owned. The weapon of the owned is Socialism, at once stage in human development and remedy for the ills and evils of the hour.

Thus to the Socialist, we repeat, the essence of social service is War upon Capitalism! War upon its henchmen and satellites, its interests and institutions! War upon Press, Pulpit, and Parliament, the three strong powers of the time, because you shall not shift them unless you bludgeon and shame them into action. War upon all agencies perpetuating, buttressing, and condoning the present system! War, War, War! because there is foul wrong stalking through the land, and until the

wrong is removed no righteous woman or dignified man can rest from their labors.

It is all so terribly plain. Admittedly, the people are ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-sheltered, are in helpless case and miserable—yet social activities and agencies, from the soup kitchen to Parliament—with the great lying, silent church between—make an endless procession of heedless and dastardly criminals.

All the prophets are ever prophesying; the sages are ever warning; the poets are ever asking—

Is it well that while we range with Science, glorying in the Time,  
City children soil and blacken soul and sense in city slime?

Nevertheless, the Socialist fights on. For him yawns either the jail or the grave. Possibly neither—only the Social Revolution: nigh maybe, probably distant. In any case he does not whimper or cower. He learns in suffering what he sings in song. His head is to the skies, his feet fondle dear old Mother Earth. If he suffers for his cause, it is sweet. For him there can be no rest whilst the millions are restless under oppression. He hates the existing social order, the capitalistic system. He hates so fiercely because his love is boundless. Capitalism must cease. Hell must be overthrown. Nought else, avail-eth, naught else matters. His work is at the Centre. His spirit and purpose these lines defiantly cry:—

Come ill or well, the Cross, the Crown,  
The sunshine or the thunder—  
I fling my soul and body down  
For God to tramp them under.

## The Socialist Movement in Japan.

For the May Day Number of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

BY DR. JOSEPH KATO.

THE history of Japanese Socialist Movement is a history of severe persecutions. The present situation is much the same as that of Germany under Bismarck or Russia under Alexander the Second.

Japanese Socialists started their political movement for the first time in 1901. The Government, however, soon prohibited Socialist organisation. Hereafter many meetings were continually dissolved by violence. Some twenty Socialist leaders have been thrown in the prisons under several pretexts during last two years. Nearly all our publications were, of course, prohibited. Many books and pamphlets were confiscated, and our periodicals were suppressed. Even the publication of the translation of Marx and Engel's "Communist Manifesto" was met with a heavy fine. The monthly, *Shakai Shinbun*, edited by Comrade S. Katayama, who was our delegate at the Amsterdam Congress in 1904, is the only Socialist paper now in existence. An especially great disadvantage we labor under is the fact that the workers have not the right of the franchise and we can not even send a representative to the Diet.

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that no public movement is possible, and devoted Socialists are forced to become secret propagandists. It is thus very difficult to present exact statistics of the number of our comrades, their works, and its measure of success. The rapid spreading, however, of Socialism among the workers, and of Anti-Militarism among the soldiers, is proved by the fact that strikes and the number of deserters from the Army are daily increasing.

On the other hand, the Government is striving to weaken the hostility of the working class, deceiving them by the foolish policy of "State Socialism." They introduced to the present Diet a Factory Bill, though they drew it back soon owing to the demand of a powerful bourgeois party. It is rumored also that they are considering the Labor Insurance question.

At any rate the centralisation of capital and the increase of poverty are making Japan day by day a most hopeful land for Socialism, which may ere long become the greatest power in economics and politics of this country.

Tokio.

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# Those Dreadful Lands

## Or "Where are Our Foes?"

Time: "I hear thee speak of a better Land."

BY DANDELION.

I HEAR them speak of some Dreadful Lands,  
And call their people "invading lands";  
Father! O where do those foreign lands?  
Shall we not shun them and flee away?  
Are they where the vapors of geysers blow,  
And the burning rivers of lava flow?  
"Not there, not there, my child!"  
Are they where the hot volcanoes rise,  
And smoke belovels all the dismal skies;  
Or on bleak islands in arctic seas  
Where, fierce, lurk scream on the frozen  
And wild, bears roam where the icebergs  
Or where lions roar and leopards spring?  
"Not there, my child, not there!"

Are they far beyond the torrid main  
Where pirates gleam o'er the plundered slain,  
And alluring fires of wreckers glow,  
And the raging, roaring typhoons blow;  
Or where reptiles hiss in brake and fen,  
Are they there, sweet Dad, those robber men?  
"Not there, not there, my child!"

Your eyes have seen them, my simple boy,  
Your ears have heard their loud songs of joy,  
Dreams cannot picture a class more gay,  
Pleasure and leisure attend their way;  
They can breathe the air more painted bloom;  
They've rolled the people of standing room,  
And they're here, right here, my child!

We hear them prate of those "foreign" lands  
And "yellow peril" and "native strands";  
Sonny, O heed not their lying tale;  
It is doubly false, and, beside, it's stale!  
No one can plunder this land from you,  
For it's grabbed, my son, by the mongrel few,  
And they're here, right here, my child!

You see them enter the private bars,  
You see them pass in the motor cars;  
You hear them yell in the Stock Exchange,  
You read their travels in regions strange;  
You hear them beat on the crowded course;  
You see them marry and soon divorce,  
For they're HERE, just HERE, my child!

They own the gamins, the sheoks and pines;  
They own the stations and fields and mines;  
They'll show you "deeds" for the banks  
and mills,  
The fertile valleys and scrub-clad hills;  
They own the factories, engines, tools;  
They own your father and all the fools  
Right HERE, yes, HERE, my child!

We live in debt, while they live in sin;  
We do their work, and they "do us in";  
We keep them up, while they keep us down;  
We think we're free, yet we fear their frown;  
And they give us leave—if we pay the rent—  
To live here, in fear, my child!

We fear to say what we really think;  
We fear our owners, and cringe and shrink  
When their bosses swear at their scroful pack  
Who dare not reply, lest we get the "sack";  
But we cheer their words with a mighty shout,  
When they say, "Brave men, keep invaders out!"

But they're HERE, that's clear, my child!  
So look no more for invaders, child,  
To come in swarms o'er the ocean wild;  
Your foes are in the mines and fields;  
They have the land and the fruit it yields;  
They don't invade like a swarm of bees,  
For it's safe to come by twos and threes;  
And they're HERE, right HERE, my child!

## Pot and Kettle.

A Melbourne correspondent writes:—"The dual between John Norton of *Truth* and Hector Lamond of the *mis-called Worker* has some amusing points. John accuses Hector of being a parasite on the labor movement; Hector charges John with political blacklegism and blackmail."

And freely, fling on both sides blinds the real issues.  
Like Deakin and Cook, Hector and John really have much in common. For instance, Lamond and Norton have both appeared as aspirants for Parliament in opposition to selected labor candidates; and lost seats to the party thereby. *Truth's* advertisement canvasser and right-hand man, Arnold Jerome, is also advertising expert for the *Worker*. Arnold is said to be one of its principal collectors of revenue, especially where the proprietary rights come from. Dan Green, the celebrated "Dan of Deane" and O'Haran cases, is Lamond's business deputy in Melbourne. Dan has numerous residential offices under the paternal sign of "The Worker," official organ of Labor. In Russell-street, where Ramsey, one of Norton's ex-agents, is manager. There and throughout all the celebrities of Melbourne, including that sterling laborer, Barney Allen, congregate to formulate the policy of Australian Labor. There Democracy is elevated and the crusade against Capitalism carried on by night and day, by Dan Green or Arnold Jerome or Barney Allen or the incorruptible Hector on his official visits to Melbourne.

John Norton also has an office in Melbourne, so that policies are interchangeable and systems interchangeable in both cities.  
Despite all the recriminations of the *Kettle* and the criticisms of the *Pot*, there is really nothing noteworthy to prevent a public fusion between the *Worker* and *Truth*, except perhaps the lingering honesty of John Norton.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Orlington of New York, recently made a trip across the ocean to consult an oculist in Paris about the defective eyesight of their bull-dog, Regent.

# International Congress, 1910

## International Socialist Bureau's Call to World's Working-Class Organisations.

International Socialist Bureau,  
People's Palace, Brussels,  
March, 1910.

To all Socialist Parties and Associations;  
To all Working-Class Organisations.

1. CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—The International Socialist Bureau, formed in 1900 for the purpose of continuing the work and putting into execution the decisions taken at International Congresses, has decided to hold its 8th International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, from August 28 to September 3, 1910, and in accordance with decisions taken at the Congress of London (1896) and Paris (1900) invites:

1. All associations which adhere to the essential principles of Socialism: socialisation of the means of production and distribution; international union and action of the workers; conquest of the public powers by the proletariat, organized as a class party;

2. All the constituted organisations which accept the principle of a class struggle and recognize the necessity for political action (legislative and parliamentary) but do not participate directly in the political movement (International Congress held in Paris 1900.)

Should your organisation adhere to the above principles, the International Socialist Bureau requests you to put on the agenda of your next meeting the participation of your association in the Congress of Copenhagen, and to forward, in accordance with indications given below, a short account of your work since 1907 inclusive; as well as the opinion of your group, in the form of a report and a resolution, on the questions which have been included in the agenda, by the affiliated parties.

II. AGENDA.—At its last meeting on November 7, 1909, the Bureau decided on the following agenda:

1. Relations between co-operative organisations and the political parties;
2. The question of unemployment;
3. Arbitration and disarmament;
4. International results of labor legislation;
5. Organisation of an international manifestation against capital punishment;
6. Line to take up to ensure speedy execution of resolutions passed at international congresses;
7. Organisation of international solidarity.

No. 1 of the agenda is a proposal that emanated from a debate at the Congress of Stuttgart on the relations between trades-unions and political parties. The co-operative movement is continually developing in certain countries, and our comrades wish to obtain information as to best way to conduct their young organisations. Should co-operative societies remain neutral, independent from the political organisations, attached to these by a personal bond, or should they be affiliated to the parties? These are different points of view of the problem.

No. 2 of the agenda is a question of the hour. We have just passed through a crisis and the working class is still feeling the reaction of same, and the purpose of the authors of the proposal was to probe the wound and indicate what remedy could be applied, what was the extent of the unemployment, how the trades-unions, municipal or other funds worked and what was the attitude of public bodies in view of this periodical disaster.

No. 3 raises the question of arbitration and disarmament. In fact it comprises the whole problem of militarism and especially the question as to how and in what measure Socialist parties and working class organisations can hope to bring the bourgeoisie to accept arbitration instead of taking to arms, disarmament instead of sanguinary war. It will be for the affiliated parties to say what they have accomplished in this domain, and what their hopes are for the future.

No. 4 embraces a collection of complex questions and especially the various legislations on social insurance. The authors of this proposition request the participating parties to state the improvement that has been attained in their country in the condition of the working men, by means of the various labor laws in order to decide on the superiority of any other legislative system, without losing sight of the efforts made to arrive at this result.

The discussion of No. 5 is called for on the one hand, by the attitude of terrorism, which has got rid of and is still daily getting rid of its political adversaries by putting them to death; and on the other hand, by the attitude of the small French bourgeoisie, which thought it could eliminate crime by executing the criminals, at the same time maintaining the present economic conditions, a method for the cure of criminality.

No. 6 and 7 are important questions of procedure. (a) What position to take in order to speedily execute, for example, in case of war threatening, the resolution of Stuttgart? (b) What procedure do the various national secretaries recommend? (c) What is the best mode of collecting help in case of a serious struggle between capital and labor (remember the formidable lack-out of Sweden)? How supply information to working-class newspapers and improve the press and official agencies from injuring the movement by biased information?

III. RECOMMENDATIONS.—In order to ensure the success of the Congress, the Executive Committee requests you strictly to observe the articles of the regulations of congresses, which state that all resolutions must be in the possession of the International Secretariat, People's Palace, Brussels, four months before the date fixed on for the meeting of Congress, that is, for the Congress of Copenhagen, in the month of May, 1910. All these documents must be sent by registered post, and they must be drawn up in the three languages used at the congresses—French, German, and English—and they will all be distributed one month later, that is, in June, 1910, to the national secretaries, who in their turn shall undertake to transmit them to their respective organisations. It is expressly understood that no fresh resolution shall be accepted, distributed, or discussed, unless same has been subjected to this procedure, naturally with the exception of urgent business concerning which the Bureau alone has power to decide, as also on the admissibility of the texts presented.

IV. REPORTS.—The International Secretariat generally publishes two sorts of reports, with regard to Congresses: (a) Reports of parties on the objects in the agenda, with the text of the resolutions presented; (b) Reports of the affiliated parties on the work they have accomplished since the preceding congress. Experience has taught us that the system used at Amsterdam and Stuttgart has not obtained the expected results as regards the book of reports (b). Firstly, a goodly number of parties sent in their reports too late, and thus the collection was not complete. Secondly, lack of time prevented us printing these reports in the three languages, and we had to be content with the one official French publication. In order to obviate this drawback, the E.C. has decided on the following:

1. Organisations and adhering parties shall send to the International Secretariat the text of their reports on the points of the agenda, as well as the text of their resolutions, before the end of May, 1910, and the documents must be drawn up in the three languages. The international secretariat will publish them in one volume, of which a certain number of copies will be forwarded to the national secretaries in each country. The remainder of the edition shall be distributed at the Congress against payment of the definite ticket of admission.

2. The affiliated parties shall send to the international secretariat before June 1, 1910, 1,000 copies in French, 1,000 copies in German and 1,000 copies in English (separate copies) of the report on work accomplished since and including 1907. In order to allow us to bind these volumes in one cover, we would request that a uniform length and width be adopted (18-1-2 x 12 centimetres) and those countries where there are socialist organisations be numbered as follows (decimal order of classification):

I. Great Britain; II. Germany; III. Luxembourg; IV. Austria; V. Hungary; Groia; VI. France; VII. Italy; VIII. Spain; IX. Portugal; X. Russia; XI. Poland; XII. Norway; XIII. Sweden; XIV. Denmark; XV. Holland; XVI. Belgium; XVII. Switzerland; XVIII. Greece; XIX. Turkey; XX. Serbia; XXI. Bulgaria; XXII. Roumania; XXIII. Japan; XXIV. South Africa; XXV. Canada; XXVI. Mexico; XXVII. Cuba; XXVIII. United States; XXIX. Brazil; XXX. Argentine; XXXI. Chili; XXXII. Bolivia; XXXIII. Australasia.

Lastly, following a desire expressed at the last congress by the German Social Democrats, we would ask that one identical order of presentation be adopted if this be feasible. After having set forth generalities, the following could be examined in succession:

1. The political movement.—Events, political organisation (number of affiliations and groups, general receipts and expenses, parliamentary action, comparative statistics of votes and of seats with indications of electoral regime, initiatives and attitudes), provincial action (id.), municipal action (id.), the press (number of papers, reviews and copies), education of members (young men, women, children, schools, libraries, concerts, plays, propaganda), relations with the other socialist parties and international action.

2. Trades-Union organisation (summary, because an extensive report is published every year by Cr. Eggen, international secretary of Trades Unions.)

3. Co-operative action (eventually)—Legislation, number of societies, number of members. Receipts and expenses, co-operative property, their educative work, relations with parties and trades-unions.

4. Other forms of organisations (benefits, etc.)

5. General table of statistics.  
From these different national reports, the international secretary will make a condensed report which will be presented at the same time as the work accomplished by the international at the Congress of Copenhagen.

V. AT COPENHAGEN.—The Congress will meet at the Concert Palace—Odeon-Fellow Palace (Kongepalast)—Blegvade, 28, Copenhagen K., which is large enough to accommodate our general assemblies and our meetings of sections. As was done at Stuttgart the local committee (address: Stanning, 22, Romersgade, 22, Copen-

hagen) will see to lodgings, for escorts to conduct foreign comrades, and will place a special room at the disposal of the press. In order to facilitate this work of preparation, we request delegates to communicate their participation as soon as possible. They will then receive temporary tickets, which after verification of the warrants, will be exchanged at Copenhagen for definite tickets, price of which is fixed at Frs 10, Mk 8, 8-shillings, 7 Scandinavian crowns. Finally we would draw your attention to the following regulations:

1. The organisations of each country or nation must constitute, at Copenhagen, a section which shall give its opinion on the admission of all parties and organisations of the country or of the nation concerned.

2. The votes of each of the regularly affiliated sections are divided according to the following scale, adopted by the Bureau, but subject to eventual change:

- 20 votes: Germany; Austria - Bohemia, France, Great Britain, Russia.
- 15 votes: Italy.
- 14 votes: United States.
- 12 votes: Belgium, Sweden.
- 10 votes: Denmark, Poland, Switzerland.
- 8 votes: Finland, Holland, Hungary, Croatia.
- 6 votes: Spain.
- 4 votes: Argentine, Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia.
- 3 votes: Turkey.
- 2 votes: Luxembourg.

3. In accordance with regulations, the present invitation must be forwarded to the socialist and working men groups by the national committee of each section and failing this, by the secretary of each affiliated party.

We earnestly adjure all Socialist and Labor Newspapers and Reviews to advertise the present circular and give it all possible publicity, and with the hope that the Congress of Copenhagen be worthy of the growing power of International Social Democracy, we beg our dear comrades to receive our sincerest fraternal greetings.

The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau (Belgium):

EDOUARD ANSERLE,  
LEON FURXEMONT,  
EMILE VANDERVELDE,  
GABRIEL HUYSMAN, Secretary.

## Socialist Workers' May Day Soliloquy

### On Proposed Joining Labor Party.

BY ROBERT HOGG.

To join, or not to join—that is the question:  
Whether it is wiser now to tolerate  
The sneers and jeers of a clique corrupt,  
Or to take action 'gainst that band of blusters  
And by exposing end them? To meet, to join:  
No more; and, by such union, thus to leave the course

Our compass points, to tread the path of those  
Who, through their greed of pelf and place, and power,  
Have swerved aghast and left the narrow way,  
Their honor gone and even self despised.  
This gives us pause; there's the respect  
That bears our better manhood militant.  
How join with those who think they do enough  
When of a thousand wrongs they ease but one.  
While the burden grows of those untouched  
How can we live on lies and thrive on tainture  
(On tainture as likely would we fatten).  
Comrades, alas! what doth it all avail?  
Their monthlongs' load, their many pious wishes  
While little children starve, and women weep,  
While strong men fret and fume in prison cell  
Confined, because of their class loyalty;  
While the politician, sporting his little piece,  
Takes Labor's name in vain, and idlers fatter grow,  
And subtle knaves set man to shed his brother's blood.

And slums that reek disease mock each state's piety  
Where lying leeches homage pay to Him  
Whose every word and act did Peace on Earth  
Proclaim, Goodwill to Men? How can they meet  
By hand

And suffer unobscuringly such wrongs,  
When by enlisting 'neath the Banner Red,  
And marching with the Army of Revolt,  
They'd break the yoke and crush the serpent-see  
Ah, 'tis the hope of something from the Boss,  
That mighty boss, whose naked towards deem  
vile

Till inert, rapid, aqueous, they'd rather bear  
Their woe, than play the man and tread the path  
of duty.  
Thus avicer does make traitors of them all,  
And thus our Unions, led by Opportunists,  
Whirl here and there with every eddying tide  
The playthings of the office-climbing crowd,  
And our Trades Unions, instead of being hailed  
Birthplace of Labor's Solidarity,  
Becomes the howl and haunt of warring factions  
Where knave cheats fool, and fool is greatly knave.  
Yet from these hotbeds of corruption rise  
The men, who with the Pawkey One as Prophet  
Keep dangling sixpences before the workers' gaze  
Ag coster sly doth carrots dangling hang  
Before his dunkey's nose to make it trot more fit  
Which, an it does, do just as fast recede.  
UNITE WITH YOU? Nay, meesters! Know  
hold

This world was made for Lazars—not for Div  
S.Z.

## Euchre Party

### AND DANCE

In aid of the Election Fund Debt, will be held  
the Club Rooms, 274 Pitt-street, Sydney, on

Wednesday Evening, May 18th.

See future announcements.

Printed and published for the Proprietors,  
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